

I N T H E C O U R T O F A P P E A L S
A T K N O X V I L L E

H E A T H E R M A R I E L Φ N G H, A M B L E N D O M E S T I C R E L
C . A . N O . 0 3 A 0) 1 - 9 8 0 1 -
Petitioner - Appellant)
vs.)
H O N . J O Y C E M .) W A R D
R O B E R T D E A N C R O X D A L E ,)
Respondeant)
R E M A N D E

R O B E R T S I M P S O N , E s h b a u g h , S i m p s o n a n d
Appellant .

J I M W . S T A M B A U G H , S t a m b a u g h L a w O f f i c e

O P I N I O N

M c M u r r a y , J

This is a child custody case . Heath
Robert Croxdale (father) each filed a
custody, in the alternative, primary resi-
tation, Travis Dean Croxdale, who was
trial court awarded primary custody to the

having physical custody during two months
months appeals, asserting that the court
primary custody. We affirm the judgment.

The parties were divorced pursuant to
entered August 14, 1995. The marital
provided that parties "will live in the same town today share
changing every week on Sunday at 6:00 AM until
arrangement worked satisfactorily until
age." One party filed primary residential
petition likewise seeking primary residence
stipulated their arrangement which shared
was no longer appropriate.

The case was heard by Justice Michael L. Cioce
Court on October 31, 1997. The trial court
thorough memorandum opinion, found the

With regard to the nine statutory criteria
§ 36-6-102, and the thirty criteria,
court for mediation of custody decrees,
finds qualities on both sides of the issue has
no doubt about either party's love for and
the minor child. Each party is obviously
providing child support, medical treatment,
education, and other necessary care
the obvious advantage the child has with
to the home environment. Neither party
or party has health problems. Both parties
stratocerner over the child's emotional

and social development appears important in arriving at a decision concerning a child of such tender years, the evidence reflects the child's preference regarding custody. Neither party appears to have been all in inflicting physical or emotional harm. Finally, there is no evidence that either party has brought into his/her home any persons or behavior.

Given two such qualified custodians, the appointment of each to provide for the welfare, is only the parties' agreement notwithstanding is no longer feasible which Court to select one of many contestants. . . . the equities are closely balanced will be based on an evaluation of the past conduct in their past dealing.

The Court believes that, in determining custody, it will be more likely to protect the child's best interests if it is instructive to examine the conduct of each of the parties. Three residence in this case during the stressful time surrounding separation and divorce, [father's] conduct with the child was superior to the (Emphasis in original). The Court believes the overriding factor in this otherwise balanced case.

On the basis of the foregoing analysis, in light of the parties' agreement that joint custody is no longer appropriate, the Court welfare of the child will take into account the designation of the primary custodian. (All footnotes in the original are

The sole issue at trial is from the briefs, "did the trial court err in awarding custody with the Father Mother's pre-divorce conduct?"

The mother argues in her brief as follows:

What was not warranted, however, was the court's application of the comparative test to create a new rule of law (the so-called "divorce decreemanship"). The fitness analysis is only appropriate at the time of decree, when modification action is filed. Mussele v. Massele, 88 F.2d 920, 922 (Tenn. 1922).

The Mussele opinion is not without its merits, however. It stands for the argument that a comparative fitness analysis is a better way to modify custody than a priority analysis. The court in Mussele states that "[w]hen the issue is whether or not to modify a priority custody arrangement, a comparative analysis is appropriate." We, therefore, must consider the factors mentioned above in determining whether or not to modify a custody arrangement.

The court in Mussele also states that "create a new rule of law" is not appropriate. The parties reacted under stress to this decision. It is apparent that the parties' respective interests, and thus did not affect the outcome of the case. The court did not "create a new rule of law" by changing the circumstances of the parties' original custody arrangement. It is apparent that the parties' respective interests, and thus did not affect the outcome of the case.

¹In this context we should note that the parties' original custody arrangement was a joint arrangement, but it did not take into account other relevant factors such as the best interest of the child.

find he rule as rebutment ~~rebutment~~ 488 S.W.3d
(Tenn App. 1997) to be particularly germane to the consideration here:

Whilma~~y~~ proceedings in the law are driven by individual judges, both initial awards as well as in cases to modify previous awards, a trial has wide discretion, notwithstanding with discernibility the facts demonstrate that a child is always the paramount (Citations omitted.)

Id., at page 740.

We find that the evidence does not date from trial or award of primary residential custody and that the trial court did not abuse court's discretion in allowing some appeal and assessed costs to the appellant and this case is court.

Don T. Murray, Judge
CONCUR:

Houston M. Goddard, Presiding Judge

Charles D. Susano, Jr., Judge

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Respondent
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JUDGMENT

This appeal came on to hear and determine the
domestic relations of Chamberlain v. Coley, and after
counsel's consideration thereof, this court
here was no reversible error in the trial court's
judgment.

The trial court's judgment is affirmed
on appeal are assessed to the appellant
to the trial court.

P E R C U R I A M